

## CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Editor Advertiser: In a recent editorial under the caption "A Learning Point" you announced the policy of the Advertiser as opposed to self-government, thereby declaring against the will of the people as expressed at the last election. In other words, you propose to defer for an indefinite time, the rights of the electorate to participate in the management of their own local affairs.

In support of your assertion that the time is not opportune, you say that two conditions are wanting: a responsible electorate, and the ability to pay higher taxes by reason of the new time. Forasmuch as I respect your opinion, because I believe the Advertiser values the sentiments of a large portion of the business and conservative element. Whatever my views therefore may be, as opposed to yours, you will, I hope, give me the credit of being sincere, swayed by no purpose other than the common good. I will frankly confess now that, although an American subject and proud of the distinction, my sympathies still lay largely with things Hawaiian.

Two years ago, in declaring for municipal and county government, the Republican party avoided the issue by saying that when the time was opportune, it would support the measure. The election came, defeat followed. The campaign has already begun for political supremacy, and for the second time the same evasive policy is again urged. Moral: I leave you to say.

The primary object, so far as I am concerned, for favoring municipal government is, to secure for the Republican party in Hawaii political control in all departments of this Territory. This is expected of the party by the Republican Administration. With the legislature safely in our hands, then men of business and affairs, say I, take your proper place in the management of the Territory. With me, therefore, when seeking the suffrages of the people, politics take first place.

I do not propose and am not competent to discuss with you, the subject of municipalities and county government and what form they should take to best meet our requirements. I leave this for able pens. But I do take issue with you and resent the statement that the electorate (meaning thereby the Hawaiian voter) is "irresponsible." I know you will point to the utter incompetence and failure of our Delegate to properly maintain the high position of his office. On this score I have no defense to offer. With heads bowed in shame, I and many of my Hawaiian countrymen regretfully admit that there are no extenuating circumstances. Must I say it. Haven't it occurred to you, Mr. Editor, that in giving expression to their injured feelings at the loss of country and national existence, the native Hawaiian made choice, in the person of their present representative, as the embodiment of (I regret to say) a deep-rooted hatred for the people whom they once befriended.

How comes it, might I ask in your defence, that only a few short years have passed, when you were proclaiming to the American people and the people of the high civilization attained by the Hawaiian, through the efforts of our missionary fathers, you now say that he is incapable of self-government. Have two years only under American rule proved this? Again, granting that the Hawaiian voter does not possess the necessary qualification (which I do not for a moment admit), how then do you propose to bring him to a higher sense of his responsibilities when, by the very course you are pursuing, he is denied the opportunity of practicing self-government? A child cannot learn to walk until it is put on its feet and shown the use of them. The same with the voter. Practical application must be had, otherwise he will be as ignorant ten years hence as he is today. Make a beginning, open the school, so to speak, and teach us all the art of self-government.

But is this real reason of your opposition? Is it not because of the fear that an element not of your political faith will obtain control? To those who want the change you point the finger of scorn, and say "spoilsmen and bootlickers." I am one of those "bootlickers," if you please, who long for the change, now that I am an American, from a centralized government to a government by the people. You made Americans of us all. Let us have American rule.

As powerful an influence as you sway, have you no confidence in yourselves? Have you none in your own political friends and supporters, amongst whom may be counted many of the intelligent and better class of Hawaiians? Have you no confidence in their ability to guide and influence their fellow countrymen to a better understanding of their responsibilities as American citizens. Surely you have. Trust us, I say. Trust even those politically opposed to you, for they also mean well. Trust Prince Cupid Kaulaniana'ole and his noble band of followers, who, at this very moment, are straining every nerve and resource to educate the Hawaiian people in the way that will make for good. If Prince Cupid's efforts have deserved your praise in the past, he deserves your confidence and support now.

Let us bring home to you the actual conditions that obtain in the country districts, and you will wonder how any civilized community, but the submissive Hawaiian, could have submitted so long to such rule. Love of old and established institutions can be the only explanation. I will instance my own district. The figures are not at hand, but the comparison will suffice. Wailua contributes to the public treasury yearly in taxes say \$50,000. It receives back to be expended in its district for local requirements, including all salaries, officials, about thirty per cent. Our paternal government pockets the difference for its own use and the benefits of other communities. Year after year this draining process has gone on, sucking the very life blood of the district. Seek other instances, and you will not have far to go. This is no idle fiction, but the plain, untarnished truth. Look around you, look beyond your own immediate and city environments, and stagnation stares one at every turn. The busy hum of the mill, the energetic sugar planter with his horde of Asiatic coolies, intent on serving their masters in the name of the almighty dollar, are all that lends life and activity to the scene. For the rest, inaction, poverty and desolation. In keeping with his surroundings, the peaceful Hawaiian in his dream, slumbers on.

C. P. LAUKEA.  
Delegate to Republican Territorial Convention.

When the Advertiser spoke of the absence here of a responsible electorate it neither said nor meant that there were no responsible electors. It held that the party casting a majority and plurality of votes in 1900 for members of the Legislature and a plurality for Wilcox, and which now seeks municipal government so as to get "what there is in it," is a party which lacks the moral qualifications of power. The country cannot be safe in its hands. Col. Laukea, in his letter of protest confines himself to the case of Wilcox, arguing that his irresponsibility is personal, not typical. But the record of Wilcox is not alone in point. There is the story of the Home Rule Legislature to be considered—a body which, in folly and extravagance outdid anything that Wilcox ever attempted. If all this does not justify the use of the word "irresponsible" in describing the majority electorate of these islands, then, surely, the desire of the Home Rule party to re-elect Wilcox and the Legislature does so. A political body may make a blunder and atone for it, but when one makes a blunder which hurts it and every interest of the land where it resides, and then deliberately tries to make that blunder over again, salt cannot save it. It is irresponsible to the core.

Now while a chance remained that such a party would have control of the machinery and responsibilities of city and county government, the Advertiser, as a Republican journal and a friend of Hawaii, would oppose the idea of having such a government. Could this paper be sure that men like Col. Laukea and Prince Cupid and Mark Robinson and a hundred others it might name, would represent the Hawaiian share in the localized administration, then the question of responsibility would pass, and the taxpayers would only have to be reminded of the item of expense. But no one knows for certain that they would carry the day. All we are sure of now is that such men as they did not carry either the Legislature or Congress two years ago.

Col. Laukea touches lightly upon the economical argument. He does not discuss the Advertiser's plea that city and county government would merely provide three sets of officials at vastly increased expense, to do the work which now requires one set of officials at as great a cost as the Territory can afford. He turns rather to the plea that Wailua, where he resides, does not get all its taxes back in the form of improvements and should, therefore, take full control of their expenditure. But Honolulu is in the same fix. So much of the taxes go to pay salaries, wages and clerk hire and for printing and court expenses and supplies, that no given district can hope to get its money back in the form of paved streets, roads, bridges and the like. As municipal and county government would not decrease the payroll nor the bills for incidentals, but increase them at least threefold, the situation as respects public works could hardly improve; and if the usual rings got their hands into the treasury it would grow much worse.

Colonel Laukea makes the point that the Hawaiians can never learn self-government unless they get a chance to try. But they have had the chance and have had it for some time. There is no more important phase of home rule than the control of the common law-making body, the Legislature. This control, upon the organization of the Territory, fell into Hawaiian hands where it had been before, under the monarchy. We put the question fairly to Col. Laukea—do the results, as far as they have gone, justify the grant of larger responsibilities? Does it not seem best to await success in the simple field of self-government now occupied than to try for it among the mazes of municipal law where the trained vision of the white publicist does not always find a path? Should not a willingness of our Home Rulers to elect honest men to office and to pass sensible and equitable laws, precede a willingness on the part of other people to give them the full control of the Territory which they seek?

There is only a half-truth in the Macaulayan saying that a man cannot swim until he is permitted to go into the water. It remains true that if one goes alone to learn the art of swimming, and gets where the depth is great, he will never swim, for he is likely to drown. As students of home rule the Wilcox people are only fit for the shallows now; and they must be taught the stroke by those who have learned the art. If they disdain help they will find to their cost that swimming does not come by nature.

Our correspondent makes much of the word "centralization." It is one that frightens many Hawaiians—but what does it mean? Assuredly it means no harm. When a railroad is to be run successfully, the power to do it must be centralized in the head office. Col. Laukea is a successful hotel-keeper. Why? In large degree because the management of the hotel is centralized in his hands. Were he to apply the decentralizing principle and let his clerk run the desk, his steward the purchasing bureau, his cook determine the menu and his guests the prices, the hotel would soon be out of a job. Nor could he get along if his stockholders took an interfering hand in the management. In a marked degree centralization is the success of

AWAIT BIG  
LIFT PUMP  
RULES ARE  
ADOPTED

Manager Harkness of the Pioneer

Mill Company, of Lahaina, Maui, departed yesterday for the valley, after a business visit in Honolulu. He spoke hopefully of the plantation's future. The immense improvements now being conducted there for the increase of the water supply are holding Manager Harkness' attention at present, and within four or five months the company's properties will be in touch with a supply which will be equal to all demands for irrigation purposes.

Grimwood, Richardson & Holloway, the local engineers, are putting in a complete electric high lift pump outfit, which, when completed will be the finest of the kind in the islands. The pump, made by the Dean Pumping Company, is now en route across the continent to be loaded on a vessel at San Francisco, but nothing is definitely known here as to when it will leave the coast for the islands. An electric plant from the General Electric Company is to be installed in connection with the pump, and last but not least, will be the turbine wheel which will generate the power. The wires and poles, as well as the foundations for each section are already in position.

The Pioneer Mill Company recently began tunnelling into the mountains at a high elevation, in search of water, and plenty of it was found. From these tunnels about 1,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours will be turned into a pipe line which will lead down to the turbine wheel, from which it will be distributed on the higher levels of the cane fields. The wheel will furnish electric power which will be carried over five miles of wires to the high lift pump, and this draw to the surface an average of about 5,000,000 gallons daily, both for storage and distribution on the lower levels.

The contract for installing the pump is about \$25,000, and it is estimated that by the use of water instead of coal to generate power, a saving of about \$2,000 or more monthly can be made. It is estimated also that about 10,000,000 gallons will be developed by the Pioneer Mill in a year's time, and those interested believe that in three years' time the plantation will be in a position to treble its present output of sugar.

## HONOLULU WIN BASEBALL GAME

(Continued from Page 3.)

chance in the seventh when there were two hits, with no one out, but the Joy was there. In the ninth there was a case of heart disease. Cummings opened with a triple into left. Garcia followed with his third bang, netting two bags, and tallying Cummings. Cornwell struck out and Cunha doubled Garcia on Jackson's fly in front of the plate, and the agony was over. The score tells the rest:

Mau.	B.H.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cummings, c.	4	1	2	8	1	0
Garcia, 2b.	5	2	3	1	3	2
Cornwell, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Jackson, p. cf.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Rosecrans, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	1
Palapala, ss.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Pickard, lb.	4	0	0	11	0	2
Henderson, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Searle, cf.	4	1	2	1	1	0

H. A. C.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Williams, 3b.	6	2	3	0	2	0
Louis, 2b.	6	2	3	2	0	0
Cunha, c.	5	3	4	14	2	0
Joy, p.	4	0	2	2	2	0
Hanman, lf.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson, ss.	4	2	1	0	1	1
Aylett, cf.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Gleason, lb.	5	0	0	6	0	0
Marcellino, rf.	5	1	0	2	0	1

Score by innings:

H. A. C.	14	11	6	12	10	11
Mau.	10	9	2	0	0	1

Summary:

Earned runs—H. A. C. 3, Mau 2.  
Left on bases—H. A. C. 10, Mau 10.  
Two-base hits—Cunha 2, Louis 2, Garcia.

Three-base hits—Cunha, Joy, Cummings.

Double play—Cunha to Louis.  
Hit by pitched ball—Joy.

Struck out—By Joy 10, by Jackson 1, by Searle 4.

Bases on balls—Off Joy 4, off Searle 3.

Passed balls—By Cunha 1, off Cummings 1.

Wild pitch—By Joy, 1.

Umpires—Morris Keohakaloie and F. M. Church.

government as it is of business. For it the North fought against State sovereignty during the Civil War; by it the serviceable functions of the President and Congress have been vastly increased; to it the people are coming to look for the highest administrative results. And what particularly meets the case in point is the fact that the municipal charter which, under general suffrage, centralizes all power in the hands of one man and makes him responsible to the taxpayers, is conceded, all over America, to be the best municipal charter. Moreover in the American city which is believed to have the wisest and most economical rule, the people have no vote whatever. We mean the city of Washington. Hence those who seek relief from centralization in an up-to-date municipal charter are simply walking in a circle and getting back, very soon indeed, to their starting point. Lucky for them if they find that they have centralized their local power in honest and competent men; ruin for them if they have not.

It is true, as Col. Laukea says, that times are hard and that many lines of business stagnate; but times cannot be made good and business be vitalized, by adding to the burden of taxation. There must not be more officials to pay, and it is no time to think of a great new system of public works. Cannot every discerning man see that what Hawaii needs are stern economies, not wide-open expenditure; that it demands the most careful and painstaking business methods, not the rule of men to whom the lady dog symbolizes the highest object of legislation, who regard franchises as means of bribery and who applaud to the echo the instruction of their leaders to sell their votes at the polls and then cheat the buyer out of his award.

FOR BABY'S SKIN  
SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

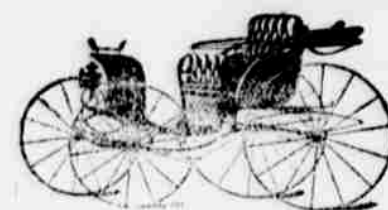
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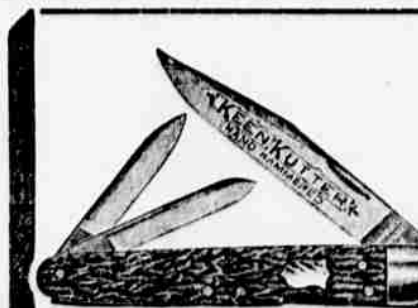
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HONGKONG MARU ..... SEPT. 18	NIPPON MARU ..... SEPT. 20
CHINA ..... SEPT. 26	PERU ..... SEPT. 28
DORIC ..... OCT. 4	COPTIC ..... OCT. 7
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PERU ..... OCT. 22	KOREA ..... OCT. 22
COPTIC ..... OCT. 29	GAELIC ..... OCT. 29
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KOREA ..... NOV. 14	CHINA ..... NOV. 18
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